# HILL QUOTES AVON'S BARD

Shakespeare a Cudgel for Gorman, Vest, Voorhees, and Harris.

MODERN POLITICAL TRAGEDY

Cassius Gorman, Casca Vest, Brutus Jones, Metullus Cimber Harris, and Trebonius Voorhees Conspire Against Cæsar Cleve land-All Honorable Men.

The Senate chamber was the scene of an other drama yesterday, scarcely less startling or less expected than the remarkable occur rences of Monday. Senator Hill, the bitter and life-long enemy of the President; the man who had savagely fought him on every occasion, from politing-box to convention; from legislature to Senate, came to his defense in a speech of great vigor and vim. For two hours a breathless Senate and breathless galleries listened in amazement to a turn of front as complete as any American statesman has ever

In his defense of the President's position and his letter, Senator Hill had the support of the galleries. On several occasions the outburst was sudden and enthusiastic. It went almost unrestrained at times, and the audience even hissed when Senator Hawley suggested that the galleries be closed on a repetition of the applause. The most dramatic scene was at the close when Senator Hill made a remarkable adaptation from "Julius Caesar." in which be punished the Senators who had opposed him, and defended the Senate bill with his stinging sarcasm.

The New York Senator began his remarks

where Senator Gorman stopped yesteriay by saying that he hope I he, no less that the Senator from Maryland, appreciated the gravity of the situation. A bill had been framed which had gone to conference, had been rejected there, and the House was refusing to vield. It would serve no object for the Senate to obstinately insist on its amendments. With the support of the press, the public, and the President the House would never yield. CLEVELAND HAD A RIGHT.

Senator Hill next defended the President's letter. The President had a right to send it, and the question of making it public was one to be decided by sender and receiver. Sena-

tors were not concerned in it.

As to the President's position in favor of free raw materials no one could successfully impugn it. It was a Democratic doctrine and the President had supported it since his famous tariff message of 1887. The President saw the mistakes in the Senate bill and his earnest and candid criticism had annual the next Senators who had sought him noyed the very Senators who had sought him to stand by their bill. Only vesterday the Senator from Maryland had had read the farewell address of Washington on the danger from a strengthening of the executive power. from a strengthening of the executive power. Such a quotation came with poor grace from the men who had sought the President's interposition to save their bill. "While I do not often defend the President," said Senator Hill in ringing tones, "I hope, when he is wilfully attacked, I am broad minded and liberal enough to defend him." The applause that followed this utterance did not die away for some minutes.

some minutes.

"His colleagues had done differently." Mr. Hill continued, "Yesterday the remarkable spectacle was presented of a Democratic leader calling up Senator after Senator, with all the formality of a judicial proceeding, to put the President on trial for impeachment. But their testimony showed that at all times the President had urged free raw materials. Somehow they all inferred or supposed he wanted the Senate bill. Surely the President could not have said anything to these Senators which would warrant their supposition that he wished to be bound definitely by the Senate bill. In view of this misunderstand-Senate bill. In view of this misunderstandng the President had written his letter to Mr.

PRESIDENT HONEST AND SINCERE.

"I have known the President well enough and sincere in considering public measures. He evidently had intended to pass deliberately on the propositions advanced to him, and now there was the ridiculous spectacle of these old Senatorial leaders, these tried poli-ticians coming out and pleading that they had been deceived and buncoed by the Presi-

dent.
"I am opposed to this bill," he added.
"The people are opposed to it. The President is opposed to it. I think I am in pretty good company."

The Senator from Maryland had, he declared, accused him of waitzing down the assie with the Senator from Rhode Island, Did not the Senator from Maryland waitz loop the side of the senator from Maryland waitz down the aisle last summer with the Senator gown the asse last summer with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) in the fight to repeal the Sherman bill. These very Sena-tors who are predicting the impossibility of the passage of the tariff bill are the men who last summer predicted that the Sherman law could not be unconditionally repealed. It was unconditionally repealed. "You," said Senator Hill, turning to Senator Gorman, "said it could not pass, but it did pass, and I tell you now that while this compromise bill may pass, I do not believe it will."

The Senator from Maryland was, he went on to say an honorable man and kent his

on to say, an honorable man and kept his pledges. He had told on Monday how he had promised the Louisiana delegates in 1892 that sugar should be taxed in any tariff bill. Why should the Senator from Maryiand expect to bind other people by that bargain. "I, for one," added Senator Hill, turning directly to Senator Gorman, "refuse to be delivered to Senator Gorman, "refuse to be delivered in any such way. The Senators from Maryland, from New Jersey, and from Ohio had no authority to construe platforms or to add one word to them. If the Senators had staid away from the White House in the future they would not set into such entanglement. would not get into such entanglements.

"Do as I do," said Mr. Hill, amid genera laughter. "Ge to the White House just as little as possible." The idea of such old political foxes being deceived and misled up at the White House was absurd. It was childish to plead that they had been misled by an "ambi-

Senator Gorman then jumped up and in-errupted Senator Hill. "If," said he, "this terrupted Senator Hill. "II," said he, "this bill is changed and the Senate recedes from every amendment will you vote for this bill?" "I will cross that bridge when I get to it. I

Why don't you call it?" inquired Senator

The Senator understands the terms of our ready response.

Then came the keenest satire that has been

as Senator Hill continued:

"Mr. President, I have thus discharged my duty from my standpoint. The Senator from Maryland yesterdny started to describe me as the Iago of Shakespeare, and then he withdrew the comparison. That reminds me of the senatorial conspiracy of years ago in the Roman Senate when a senatorial cabal conspired to assassinate the great Roman Emnator Hill continued:

He said: He thinks too much; such men are dangerous. I might speak of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones) as Marcus Brutus

Right here I want to say a word, During | Naval Lodge to Marshall Hall at 620 a. ...

all the tariff debate, during all the preparations of this bill, that Senator has exhibited
most wonderful patience and sagacity. He
has treated every citizen and every Senator
with the greatest respect. No matter how
this debate may terminate, no matter whether
this bill passes or not, I say the Senator from
Arkansas—and in paying this compliment I
do not discriminate against any one else—
has won the esteem and respect of his countrymen everywhere. I will call him 'Honest
Brutus.'
"Cassius I have already referred to. Casca
was the distinguished Senator who struck the
first blow last Friday (Mr. Vest). Trebonius,
the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees)
testy, probably a little petulant—good Trebonius. Metellus Cimber, the distinguished
Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris.)
"Mr. President, when yesterday they stabbed
at our President and sought to strike him
down, they made the same plea as did the
conspirators of old, that they struck for Rome
—for their country. They said they did it not
that the local Casca here in the strange of the treater. conspirators of oid, that they struck for nomefor their country. They said they did it not
that they loved Cæsar less but that they loved
Rome more—not that they loved the President
less but that they loved their party and the Senate
bill more. I can say with Marc Antony:

What private griefs they have, alas, I know not That made them do it; they are wise and hon

orable."
This remarkable outburst of sarca which had drawn down the laughter of the galleries, and convuised the Senate, cut the four Senators named to the quick. Gorman looked nervous and tried to read a letter, but his mouth twitched and his eyes were restless. Vest sat back trying to look stoleal, but mak-ing a citiful fulnes of it.

ing a pitiful failure of it.

Senator Caffery, who followed Senator Hill, had another surprise to spring which would have made a great sensation at any other time, but which, and the remarkable de-velopments of this week's debate, caused only moderate interest. It was the inner history of the sugar schedule and the bitter repudia-

of the sugar schedule and the bitter repudiation of Senator Gorman's attempt to put the
Louisiana Senators in the disgraceful attitude of bartering away their votes and insisting on the sugar schedule to pass the bill.
He prefaced his remarks by moving that
the conferees be instructed to retain the
sugar bounty during the year 1894 on all
grades of eighty degrees, according to the
original provision stricken out in the Senate.
Then he began with a brief but spirited defense
of the President's letter, in which he declared
there was absolutely no truth in the allegation that the President had violated the rights
of his offlee in writing such a letter. of his office in writing such a letter. LEAVING HIS PRISON HOUSE.

He would no longer remain in his prison house. The two Louisiana Senators had been made the target for the arrows of all the tariff reformers-now he would tell his story. reformers—now he would tell his story.

Early in the course of the tariff debate he was at a conference at which the Senators from Ohio, from Maryland, from New Jersey, and others were present. At this time it was decided that a duty of 40 per cent, on raw and 50 per cent, on refined should be accepted.

"I took the schedule to Senator Jones, thinking it was all right," said Mr. Caffery, "but after some calculation he showed that in it was concealed duty greater than in the Mc-Kinley law. I withdrew it and some time

Kinley law, I withdrew it and some time after presented another schedule, placing a rising daty on refined sugar on the basis of the polariscope test. That schedule remained for some time, until the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Ohlo called me into the corridor one day and said that this schedule would mean free sugar, and Senator Jones said that the sugar refining interests would favor free sugar if that schedule was insisted on. He wanted me to accept 40 per cent, on raw and the one-eight differential on the refined. That schedule was never acceptable to the sugar growers, but was dipresented another schedule, placing a ceptable to the sugar growers, but was di-rected by the refining interests. At last we accepted it, however, with the understanding that the bounty provision for 1894 should re-main. The Senators from Missouri and from Arkansas are present and can correct me if I have said anything that is not true."

CAFFERY'S CONFESSION. Senator Caffery continued by a side criticism on Senator Hill, whose ways, he said, were past finding out. "When that Senator moved to make the schedule go into effect on the passage of the bill, some of the Demo-cratic brethren had jumped the track. Then faith was broken with the Louisiana Sen-ators, and since then there had been some subtle influence at work to link the sugar

grower and the sngar refiner in companion-ship to aid the latter by the process, "Suddenly," he added, with bitter sarcasm "I found I had made a great discovery, that sugar planting was a great industry in Ohio, in New Jersey, and in Maryland, for the Sen-ators from those States were taking a most

lively interest in the schedule."
"You have told us the attitude of every-body else; will you tell us what the attitude of the Louisiana Senators would have been if sugar had been placed on the free list?

asked Mr. Teller.

"Frankly," replied Mr. Caffery, "I will say
that if sugar had been placed on the free list
we would have voted against the bill."

The technical discussion of certain features
of the McKinley sugar schedule involving
Senators Aldrich, Allison, Gray, and Caffery consumed the few minutes that remained be-fore the time for the assembling of the Demo-eratic caucus, and thus ended the second day of the great debate. There is every indication that it will be continued to-day with the same intensity, as Senators Brice, Voorhees and Mills each intend to speak before action is

### WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Competent Opinions That It Is Another Victim of the Arctic Seas.

LONDON, July 24.—Carl Siewers writes t the Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Norway that leave little doubt that the Wellman arctic expedition is lost, Expe rienced skippers just returned from Spitz bergen seas express the same orinion and Col. Fielding, who accompanied Capt. Nares' expedition in 1875, shares this belief. The Pall Mall Gazette is in receipt of similar ad-vices from Tromso, all confirming the general belief in the fate of the expedition. The American north pole expedition, in command of Mr. Walter Wellman, left Tromso,

Norway, on board the steamer Ragnvold Jar. Norway, on board the steamer tagnvoid Jari for the island of Spitzbergen on May 2! inst. The expedition, among other members, in-cluded Astronomer Owen B. French, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: Thomas B. Mohun, a well-known medical man of Washington, and Mr. Charles C. man of Washington, and Mr. Charles C. Dodge, a photographer and artist of the United States Navy Department. In addition, the expedition included Mr. Westfall, a Swedish member of the party; Franklin, an American athlete and skater; Wenship, an English engineer; Oyen, a geologist from Christiana; Alme, a meterologist; Hyerdahl and Juell, Ski runners and sportsmen from the University of Christiana, and Capt. Henderson, of Aalesduun, the executive officer and ice pilot. The members of the expedition had with them fifty dogs, six aluminum siedges and boats combined.

Nothing definite has been heard of the expedition since it touched at Danes Island, off

Nothing definite has been heard of the expedition since it touched at Danes Island, off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, where Prof. Oyen, the geologist, was left, his only companion being a dog, to await the return of the expedition and guard the provision depot established at that place. The professor's stores consisted only of enough meat and flour for eight men for six months.

Loxnox, July 25.—Mr. Feilden, the owner of the yacht Saide, writes to the Standard as follows: "When I met Prof. Oyen at Danes Island he declined to give any information in regard to the plans of the Wellman expedition, declaring that Mr. Wellman had pledged him not to divulge the arrangements or anything concerning the expedition. Sir. Feilden thinks that even if the Ragnyald Jarl was crushed there is no reason for anxiety

#### TRYING TO ELOP TOGETHER

Democratic Senators Caucus for Three Hours Without Result.

SUGAR THE STUMBLING BLOCK

Unless Vilas' Motion to Strike Out the Differential Is Withdrawn No Conclusion Can Be Reached-Smith Makes a Sensa tional Speech-Another Conference.

The Democrats of the Senate yesterday decided to retire behind closed doors for the purpose of settling their differences on the tariff and trying to reach an amicable understanding. A programme was arranged for a caucus, and accordingly at 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned and the Democratic members waiked into the Marble Room and closed the

Senators, Hill, Murphy, and Irby were the only Democrats present at the Capitol who did not respond to the caucus call. Senator Hill was not notified of the intention to hold a caucus until the last minute and then declined to enter it because of his attitude on the bill. Senator Irby left the Capitol without giving any explanation of his absence. Senator Murphy went away, pleading an en-

The caucus continued for three hours, and without reaching any conclusion or taking a vote on any proposition adjourned until

to-morrow at 3 o'clock, when another meeting will be held.

The discussion of some points was very warm, and especially so just before adjourn-ment, when Senator Vilas was speaking. Several senators interrupted him with questions and criticised the course he was pursuing in the Senate. This called forth equally tart the Senate. This called forth equally tart replies from the Wisconsin Senator, and there was a prospect of the debate becoming more personal when, upon the suggestion of Sena-tor Gorman, the adjournment took place. The caucus merely served to emphasize the two facts that the Democratic Senators are all anxious to pass a tariff bill, and that there are still wide differences as to the kind of bill that there are still wide differences as to the kind of bill that are the server of the server of

VILAS' MOTION IN THE WAY. It was recognized from the beginning that Senator Vilas' motion to strike out the differential duty on sugar occupied a most im portant position in the present controversy, and several Senators intimated that until there could be assurances of its withgrawal no conclusion could be reached in caucus

no conclusion could be reached in caucus. Senators Blanchard and Caffery, of Louis-iana, were both conspicuous in the caucus proceedings. Instead of showing any dispo-sition to yield the sugar differential they asked that the conference committee be instructed to retain that feature and the 40 per cent, ad valorem, and to add the 1-10 of a cent additional on sugar imported from coun-tries paying a bounty on sugar, and also to continue for this year enough of the bounty paid under the McKinley law on sugar grown in this country to make the duty equal to two sents per pound, Senator Blanchard intimated so plainly that

if the sugar schedule was made less protective than at present he would vote to postpone the bill indefinitely, that he was called to task by another Senator, who told him that it ould be better that he should make his explanation by his action in the Senate than in panarion of his action in the Senate than in caucus as a threat, to which he replied that he would not fail to show his devotion to his State in every proper way in the Senate. The Louisiana men also reminded the caucus of the result of the last conference of the kind and demanded that the agreement then made be lived up to.

STRAIGHT AD VALOREM DUTY PROPOSED. Senator Vilas and those who stood with him, including Senators Mills and Palmer, expressed great concern over the passage of a bill of some character and united in saying that while they considered the Senate bill as preferrable to the McKinley law, they thought the chances for the passage of a bil would be greatly improved by the elimination of the differential, on account of the temper of the House. They indicated a willingness to with-draw the Vilas motion in case an agreement could be reached on a proposition for a straight ad valorem duty, and some of thos present formed the impression that they would be willing to raise the rate from 40 to 45 per cent. Senator Paimer advanced this

was one by Senator Jarvis to send the bill back to conference without instructions and while nothing like a vote was taken, the indications now are that this motion will prevail in the end.

Senator Smith's speech caused something of a sensation. He said that he knew of four ocratic Senators who would vote against the bill if the proposition of Mr. Vilas should

JONES CONCEDES LOUISIANA'S CLAIMS. During the course of the debate Senator lones, replying to an assertion that had been made that the Senate was trying to cram its bill down the throat of the House, said that without saying what had taken place in conwithout saying what had taken place in con-ference, upon the amendments agreed upon the Senate conferees had made more conces-sions than the House conferees. The House had agreed to 30me amendments, but the Senate had agreed to recede from more than

the House,
Senator Jones also made a statement about
The Louisiana Senators the sugar schedule. The Louisiana Senators had said that the change in the date when the schedule would go into effect from the original Jones amendment to the date when the bill would go into effect was a great injustice to them while the refining interests were not interest. injured. Senator Jones said he thought this

clent quantity of raw sugar to operate the re-fineries for a long time to come, and it would make no difference to them now whether the sugar schedule went into effect at once or on sagar schedule went into enect at once or or the first of January. Having purchased such quantities of raw sugar abroad, they would be independent of the Louisiana planters and could purchase from their product of this year at any price the trust might name, and at the same time the planters would be denied the bounty on the crop of this year, and would practically have no benefit of the duty

Wage Workers and Farmers Join Hands. executive committee of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the situation in Nebraska. in consultation, and after hearing his state-ment it was resolved to lend the influence of ment it was resolved to tent in intuence of the order in the coming campaignt of the Pop-ulists. It was decided to send organizers over the State in conjunction with the Popu-list State committee to thoroughly organize the wage workers and the farmers for the

Boston, July 24.-Michael Welch, thirtyive years old, an old inmate of Suffolk county proclivities, has fallen heir to \$75,000 by the death of his father, Thomas Weich, of Quebec, Michael was in solltary confinement for com-plicity in the recent riot at the house of cor-rection when the officer who went to identify

### ATTACKING A COLLIERY.

Revolvers and Clubs with Iron Spears Are

PRILLIPSBURG, Pa., July 24.—The committee sent to Philadelphia on Sunday to confer with the Berwind-White Company from the Houtzdale district failed to return to-day, though a private dispatch received stated that the company would not pay more than 40 cents a ton for three-feet thick coal, with a better price for lower grade coal. The mass-meeting called to hear the report of the committee was therefore postponed until to-

The company to-day sent forty policemen to its Atlantic shaft, and a large body of new men are expected to-morrow, and from now on an earnest effort will be made to start all

on an earnest effort will be made to start all the mines with new men.

The spirit which actuated the miners is shown in an attempted raid made on Webster colliery Sunday night. The quick firing of the guards stampeded the attacking party, and in their hasteto get out of danger the men left fif-teen hats, several of them containing names, three revolvers, four or five bottles filled with coal oil and a number of cubs with iron coal oil, and a number of clubs with iron spears fastened on the end. These trophies are now in possession of the Commonwealth.

## PREY TO FURIOUS FLAMES

One of the Largest Conflagrations in doing so. Known in the District.

KNOX'S STABLES DESTROYED

Over 100 Horses Perished in the Fire-Every Building in the Block in Ashes-Rumors of Loss of Life Not Confirmed-Loss Approximating \$590,000.

The mammoth establishment at the corner of Second and B streets northwest. known as Knox's Express, the stables attached and several adjacent dwellings were totally destroyed by fire last night, involving an aggre gate loss of upward of \$500,000.

There were probably 500 horses in the building, about one-fourth the number being stabled on the second floor.

All the animals on the ground floor were saved; all the others destroyed,

The fire broke out in main building, where the offices were located, but those who first discovered the smoke say that within five minutes the flames seemed to break out from every portion of the building, and in less than half an hour the hopelessness of saving the property was apparent.

The flames spread so rapidly and grew so flerce and hot that there was great trouble in

The occupants of the small tenements in the court back of the stables moved their furniture out upon the stones in the alley and as far away as the Third and First streets. The women and children were running about half clad and some in hysteries, screaming for help and aaxlously hunting the missing members of their families from whom they had become

The frightened horses were turned loose upon the streets and were running about, add- that purpose,

the storage-house and elsewhere near by

caught fire and burned till they toppled over. The north and east walls of the stabless fell with a crash about 2:30 o'clock. Soon afterwards other walls tumbled, sending the flames skyward and causing the sparks to fly in every direction.

The firemen worked heroically and laboriously, making every effort to stay the progress of the fire, but nothing seemed possible against the intense heat.

It was more than once remarked by the spectators that the flames spread more rapidly and that the building for so large a structure was destroyed more quickly than was ever before known under similar circumstances,

The storage-house contained a large amount of property that had been left there by persons who are now out of town. It is therefore impossible to gather the extent of the loss to the owners, but it is understood to aggregate a very large amount.

The Knox property is understood to have been insured, probably to the full extent permissible upon the valuation, but no authentic information could be obtained last

In contrast to the terrible suffering of the was most brilliant. The south side of Pennsylvania avenue from Four-and-a-half to Seventh streets was brilliant with light,

Clouds of steam from the Washington Cen tral Market building were all aglow with reflected light. Far off to the southwest the white shaft of the great monument stood out clear and pale in a crimson sky. Even the green bills of Virginia seemed to

seel the strange light. Over the doomed building and the charred bedies of the unfortunate animals the sparks danced straight up to the height of a hun dred feet. The inflammable character of the building was easy prey for the greedy flames and they made fast work.

Later. -At 3:30 the whole square is in dan

ger, and it seems impossible to save it. There are supposed to be four men buried under the ruins, and five injured men are already at the Emergency Hospital.

Take 6:30 boat for Marshall Hall.

# FIRST WIFE, THEN DAUGHTER

Both Members of "Count" Smolianinoff's Pamily Disappear.

HE SAYS OLGA WAS KIDNAPED

the Russian-He Wants to Leave This Country, But First Must Find His Loved Ones-Opposed By Relations.

"Count" Sergey D. Smolianinoff, of this city, is again courting publicity with the alegation that his wife, Nellie, has been abducted and his child, Olga, has been kidoffers a large reward for information as to their whereabouts. He says that his wife's relations are at the bottom of the abduction and kidnaping scheme in order to prevent him from seeing her or his child, but he declares that he will find them if they are on this continent and he should spend a fortune

The following advertisement appeared in yesterday's Times, and behind it is another chapter in the remarkable story of romance, love, and crime which has been published from time to time

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A intermation concerning the whereabouts of my child, Olga, 5 years cld, dark chestnut hair, blue eyes, was taken from my house and was last seen at 625 F st. nw. S. D. SMOLIANINOFF. The curtain will soon fall upon the present act of this drama in real life, as Smolinninoff is about to leave this country for Russia to take an important position under the government there; but he avers that he will not sail from these shores until he has seen his wife and daughter. Smolianinoff told the story of his present describe in detail to of his present domestic troubles in detail to a

of his present domestic troubles in detail to a Times reporter yesterday.

He has already been twice married to his wife, and a third marriage will be necessary, and, he says, must and shall take place in order to legitimatize his child's claims to his estate in Russia. By way of explanation of this apparently peculiar matrimonial complication, in which divorce or legal separation has never figured, Smolianinoff said: "Six or seven years ago my wife and I were very much in love with each other, (and we are still for that matter.)

very much in love with each other, (and no are still for that matter.)
"The members of the family were opposed
"The members of the family were would be, to our marriage, or we feared they would be, which practically amounted to the same thing, so we planned a runaway wedding and went to Baltimore and got married. When we returned here and announced the fact of our marriage to my father-in-law and the other marriage to my fainer-in-law and the other members of her family, they could not any longer object, nor do I think they would have done so in the first place. But they did object to a runaway marriage, so I proposed that we have a public wedding here in Washington before announcing the fact. That was agreed to on all sides, and we were accordingly mar-

HIL CRILD ILLEGITIMATE. With regard to the necessity for a third marriage Smolianipoff explained that he is a member of the Greek Catholic Church of his country, by the laws of which any marriage performed by any other tribunal, civil or re-ligious, is not recognized. According to the laws of my country and my church I am an unmarried man, and my child, although born in honorable wedlock, is illegitimate and could not inherit in Russia my estate or prop-

ried to legitimatize his child's and wife's legal claims in Russia without taking the lat-

legal claims in Russia without taking the latter to Russia. In reply he said: "Not in Washington or New York."

There is a Greek Catholic church in New Orleans, another in Baltimore, and another in San Francisco. These are the only churches of that faith in this country, and a ceremony performed by the priest in either would be legal according to Russian law."

The reporter asked if he intended being married here if he would take his wife to Russia, and Smolianinoff said he would rather do the latter and had made preparations to that purpose, "And this, by the way, is the "And this, by the way, is the where sie is, but I shall find her. I do not insist upon her going to Russia with me, but I do insist upon her marrying me according to the Greek rites, in order to legalize my child's claims to my estate in Russia. I am willing to settle upon my wife \$200 a month for the support of herself and Olga while I am away, provided she will live in a place

selected by her father and myself," HIS WIFE LOVES HIM.

herself from you?" was asked by the reporter. "No. Indeed, she does not. On the con trary, she vows she will not, although her people, in their opposition to me, wish her to do so. They say they are afraid I will kill her. I love her too much to harm her. I would kill without compunction any person who would harm a hair of her head. My wife loves me, and when she is with me she is mine, body and soul, but she is so essily in-fluenced by the false stories her people tell her of me, she allows them to keep her away

from me."

Being asked when he saw his wife and child last, Mr. Smolianinoff said: "They were here with me within a week. They were then stopping at Takoma Hotel and I sent for them to come into the city, as I could not afford the time to go out. When as ever she was in the days of our early, un-

lloyed love.
"I showed her a letter from my brother in which he says be has purchased a mansion for Nellie. When she left me it was with the understanding that they were going to Tasee her sister, I understand, and she has not been seen since, at the hotel or elsewhere. I have not been able to find any trace of them. It seems as if they had been swallowed up by

Regarding the necessity for his going to Russia, Smolianinoff said that his brother is chief civil engineer of a railroad of 2,000 niles which the government is building in miles which the government is building in Russia to connect the fertile plains with that part of Russia where famine is of frequent occurrence. "My brother wants me to assist him, and besides I have a great deal of private business to look after. I own an estate of 30,000 acres, on which there it a palace fit for a queen, but this is 300 miles distant from where my brother and his family live, so he has bought a mansion for Nellie and I near to his place.

has bought a managed for the last place.

"The Russian government has guaranteed me 10,000 rubles a year from the first of this month, and I have received the first month's remittance and a copy of the government guarantee and contract through the Citizens' National Bank in this city."

Smollaninoff entered into a lengthy history of the opposition of his wife's relatives, in which charges of robbery vandaliam, forgery, and other things almost as bad figured prominently.

nently.

He denied most positively that his habits had anything whatever to do with their opposition to having his wife live with him. "Why," he said, "for four year haver drank

anything but claret and all the time there was FOR MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

In room."

James F. Meline, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, said yesterday that he did not know where his daugnter, Mrs. Smollaninoff, and her child were, but when told of the proposition of Mr. Smollaninoff to settle \$200 a month on them, and that he wished to see them before he would leave the country, he said he would endeavor to find them and bring an answer to him in the morning.

BATTLE WITH A ST. BERNARD.

Hamlin Barnett's Child Seized By Huge Mad Dog-Heroic Fight

George Barnett, six years of age, living in "Porksteak" alley, between P and G and Ninth and Tenth streets southwest, while playing in front of his home about 9 o'clock yesterday morning was attacked and severely bitten by a huge St. Bernard dog, the property of James Cheek.

The boy's father, Hamlin Barnett, was sitting in the back part of the house at the time, and hearing his child's screams for help seized a baseball bat the only weapon at hand, and hastened to his son's aid. When boy lying on the ground, his clothes almost torn from his body, and a dog, apparently mad, standing over, biting and snapping the child's shoulder every time he attempted to

bat, knocking the animal away. The bat, knocking the animal away. The child's mother, who had also been attracted by the little fellow's cries, stooped down to pick up the almost insensible child. As she did so, though, the infuriated dog, which meantime had run a short distance down the alley, returned and sprang at the boy again.

Then ensued a terrible battle between the dog and the man, during which Mr. Barnett, in attempting to hit the animal struck his

ong and the man, during which Mr. Barnett, in attempting to hit the animal, struck his wife, who was leaning over the child, trying to protect him from harm, a terrilic blow on the head, which rendered her unconscious. By this time another combatant, Policeman Henry, appeared upon the scene and took a hand in the struggle. He soon had, however,

more than he bargained for, the dog turning its entire attention to him.

It was only after the officer had fired seven shots into the dog's body and used his club for some time that the maddened beast was killed. Mrs. Barnett, who by this time had recovered consciousness, managed to rise from the ground, and with the almost dead child in her arms staggered into the house where she fell again in a faint. Several offi-cers who were present at once insisted that Policeman Henry should arrest Mr. Barnett, but the officer released to do and instead

but the officer refused to do so, and instead dispatched a messenger for medical aid.

When the physician arrived both mother and child had recovered from their fright, and after having their wounds dressed, were both put to bed. Mrs. Barnett's injuries are very slight, but those of her son are much more serious, the skin on his left shoulder having them proving in several places, by the having been broken in several places by the

TOOK HOLD OF A LIVE WIRE.

Twenty-two Hundred Volts Passed

Through a Young Lad's Body. LANCASTER, Pa., July 24.—Orville Johnson the eight-year-old son of Kirk Johnson, a prominent business man of this place, is lying at the point of death as the result of picking up the free end of a broken electric light wire charged with 2,200 volts. The wire passed over a tree, the end being just within reach of the boy. When he caught hold of it he was drawn from his feet and swung back and forward like a pendulum for five min-utes, flames flashing from his hand all the while. His screams attracted a number of persons, who secured clubs and knocked the wire out of his hand.

J. Stiegerwalt, a young man, also caught hold of the wire and was badly burned, but his injuries will not prove fatal.

caliber revolver. The shot did not prevent her from escaping from the house, but as she ran to the house of a neighbor Mills pursued her and fired several times. Finally he put the revolver to his own breast and shot him-

critical. Mrs. Mills is also in a dangerous condition and probably both will die. The marrel was the result of anger on the part of

UNCLE SAM'S CLAIM REJECTED.

Mrs. Leland Stanford Will Not Pay the

515,000 000 Demanded. San Francisco, July 24.-Mrs. Leland Stanford and her attorneys have notified the gov-ernment through United States District Attor-00.000 against the estate of Senator Stanford has been rejected. This means that Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the govern-

Stanford considers the demand of the government unjust and without foundation and that it will be paid, if ever, only at the end of long litigation. So far as the government is concerned, the matter will rest in its present state for months at least.

District Attorney Carter has notified the Department of Justice that he has received a notice of the rejection of the claim by Mrs. Stanford, the executrix of the estate, and no further action will be taken by him class. further action will be taken by him \_aless instructed to do so by the Attorney General. On January 26, 1885, there will be due to the United States for aid extended to the Central

Pacific of impany the sum of \$2,362,000.

It is alleged that the Stanford estate must pay a large proportion of that indebtedness. Between January 16 and March 18 of next year, the government must bring suit in the superior court of this state against the cotten or the claim will be forever harred. It estate, or its claim will be forever barred. It cannot commence any suit prior to the first date mentioned.

It is understood that Mrs. Stanford will

not undertake to pay any of the ben and legatees under the will until the of the government's claim has been lawfully

In the Field of Politics. The First Wisconsin district Republicans have nominated H. A. Cooper for Congress. Congressman J. A. T. Hull has been re-cominated by the Republicans of the Seventi

Hon. Thomas B. Reed has been renomi-iated by the Republicans of the First Con-pressional district of Maine. Editor Joe Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, in whose favor William E. Mason wanted to withdraw from the contest for the United States Senatorship, is reported as absolutely refusing to allow his name to be used.

The fifth conference for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district adjourned yesterday until to-day without having made a selection. Since the deadlock began 215 ballots have been taken without material planes.

Action of the Provisional Committee Recently Appointed.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION HAD

Stirring Speeches Made in Favor of a Restoration of the Franchise to the Citisens of the District-All Progress Should Be Made

The provisional committee appointed at a mass-meeting of those in favor of a change in the form of District government, met last night in Rechabite Hall, and organized for active work.

The hall was well filled and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Judging from the work done last night, a change in the form of District government may be almost overcome with horror by seeing the reckoned among the possibilities of the

Milford Spohn was elected to the chair, and the meeting was called to order a few minutes after 8 o'clock, Frederick L. Siddons opened the business of the meeting by moving that the temporary chairman and secretary appointed at the last meeting be secretary appointed at the last meeting be made permanent, and that the committee organize. He prefaced his motion by an ex-cellent speech, in which he outlined the work which the committee had in hand, and which should be set about in an earnest man-

"We must make up our minds what form of suffrage we want for the District—whether representation on the floors of Congress, a municipal government, consisting of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and other boards, or

"It is quite natural that the people should "it is quite natural that the people should want to know and ask us what we mean to ask Concress to give us. This provisional committee ought first to outline the form of government we purpose to demand, and to that end I have a proposition to offer after the committee is organized." MR. SPEAKE DECLINES THE CHAIRMANSHIP,

tion was seconded by several members, but before it was put to the meeting Mr. Speake, the temporary chairman, declined the honor pressed upon him, saying the duties would require more time than he could afford to de-

Mr. Siddons then moved that the chairman

and secretary be made permanent. The mo-

require more time than he could about a devote to the work.

Mr. Parkman's name was proposed and he accepted the position and undertook the duties of secretary. The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Siddons then proposed that "a committee of five be appointed, selected, or elected by the meeting from the permanent committee for the purpose of drafting a manifesto, embodying the views of the general committee on the particular form of suffrage most desired in the District.

The proposition was seconded by a chorus of voices.

Joseph Steiner, in speaking on the motion,

te to the work.

of voices.

Joseph Steiner, in speaking on the motion, said he hoped the committee would weigh carefully the form of government most desirable for the residents of the District. "As it already exists," added Mr. Steiner, "it is a miserable failure, and almost any change must of necessity be an improvement, but we must demand the change most desirable and beneficial for the residents. We want a suf-frage based not on sex, not on manhood, nor financial standing, but on individual responsi-

innacial standing, but on individual responsibility.

"That is the only rational basis for franchise," said Mr. Steiner, with all the impressiveness of eloquence. "Shall we have a municipality or a representation in Congress only? What is right? These are questions which showld be carefully considered. We need the right to determine taxation, and to regulate our own domestic affairs. "Without this self-covernment is a huge."

Then He Turned the Pistol on Himself and Both Will Die.

Johnstown, N. Y., July 24.—This morning Samuel Mills, a globe cutter, residing in the northern part of the village, after a night's debauch shot his wife in the breast with a 22-

PAYORING A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION. A motion to limit speeches on the debate to five minutes was carried.

Mr. C. B. Hemmingway spoke briefly on the

Mr. Rell addressed the meeting next. In a vigorous speech he said:
"There is a good deal of educating to be done. Citizens must be educated up to what form of government is most desirable to have "The District, I hold, is as much entitled

"The District, I nold, is as much entitled to representation as many of the pocket-boroughs of States recently admitted to the Union. In the last election Nevada cast a total of only 11.000 votes, while there are in this District 40,000 qualified males who would be entitled to vote. What of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana? None of them could show a vote equal in numbers with the District of Columbia."

W. H. G. Simmons, district master workman, said: "The committee ought to act on the motion and report at a future meeting of the general committee. I insist that in a body privileged to tax us we shall have representation. Some have tried to terrorize me out of the stand I have taken in this matter of suffrage."

suffrage."
Mr. Richard Beall, who is one of the oldest Mr. Richard Beau, who is one of the oldest inhabitants present last night, said that the assertions of fraud made against the old Territorial government were false from beginning to end. "When the District went into the hands of Commissioners it owed only \$118,000 and they had to build the city hall, which cost \$300,000, and a great many other most eventual to build the city hall, which cost \$300,000, and a great many other most eventual to build the city hall, which cost \$300,000, and a great many other most eventual to build the city hall, which cost \$300,000, and a great many other most eventual to the city hall the city hall the city hall the cost \$300,000 and a great many other most eventual to the city hall the cost \$300,000 and a great many other most eventual to the city hall the c

most expensive buildings and works which the District owned."

He spoke of the waste of \$260,000 on the present sewer system, which might as well have been thrown into the sewer, he said, for it would not be worth a dollar when finished.

Milford Spohn, the chairman, made a spirited speech. "When we ask for constitutional rights," he said, "we don't want to control the whole earth, but we do want suffrage in its broadest extent."

T. J. Foley, Mr. O'Day, Secretary Parkman, William Crommeline, S. E. Jones, and William McCabe all made strong and able speeches in favor of suffrage for the District.

The motion of Mr. Siddons was then put to the meeting and carried ubanimously.

The chairman appointed F. L. Siddons, William McCabe, M. P. Canby, Paul T. Bowen, and C. B. Hemmingway as the committee to draft a manifesto.

STRUCK AN ICEBERG. Dr. Cook's Arctic Steamer Miranda Meets

with a Mishap. St. Johns, N. F., July 24 .- The steamship Miranda, of the Red Cross Line, having on board Dr. Cook's arctic expedition, which left New York on July 7, has been in collision with an iceberg. No lives, however, were lost and the Miranda has put into Cape Charles Harbor, Labrador, where temporary repairs were effected. The Miranda then returned to this port, reaching here safely this morning.

The steamship will be thoroughly over-hauled at this port and will probably proceed to Greenland in a few days. All on board are well. The collision occurred at 8:30 a. m. on July 17 during a dense fog when the Miranda was about five miles northwest of